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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/720,885	04/02/2001	Marie Bern	15292.3	5867

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EXAMINER

LAZARO, DAVID R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2155

DATE MAILED: 08/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/720,885

Applicant(s)

BERN, MARIE

Examiner

David Lazaro

Art Unit

2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 April 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 04/09/01.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-14 are pending in this Office Action.
2. Claims 1-7 and 9-14 were amended in a preliminary amendment.

Priority

3. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Information Disclosure Statement

4. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 04/09/01 has been considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,047,327 by Tso et al. (Tso) in view of RFC 1630 "Universal Resource Identifiers in WWW" by Berners-Lee (RFC1630).
7. With respect to Claim 1, Tso teaches a method for accessing information stored at an information server (Col. 5 lines 31-53) and being retrievable using the Internet

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(Col. 2 lines 1-6), the location of said information being specified by address data stored at an address server which is connected to the Internet (Col. 6 lines 5-20), the address data being associated with an identifier in said address server (Col. 6 lines 5-10), the method comprising the acts of: transmitting said identifier in a message from said address server to a mobile station (Col. 8 lines 48-53) using a short message based service provided in a mobile communication network (Col. 11 lines 19-26); retrieving, at said mobile station, said identifier from said message (Col. 8 lines 48-58) and relaying the identifier to means for accessing the Internet associated with the mobile station (Col. 15 lines 19-27); accessing said address server from said means for accessing the Internet, using an Internet protocol over a data communication bearer service provided to said mobile station by said mobile communication network (Col. 15 lines 19-27), by transmitting a URL designating said address Server (The examiner notes a URL would be used to access a resource, such as the address server, on the internet as in Col. 15 lines 19-27); selecting said information with said means for accessing the internet by using said identifier when accessing the address server (Col. 8 lines 48-60); and providing said information, identified with the address data derived from the identifier, to said mobile station using an Internet protocol over said data communication bearer service (Col. 8 lines 58-64 and Col. 24 lines 60-66). Tso does not explicitly disclose using the identifier as an argument to the URL when accessing the address server. However, the basic syntax of a URL includes the ability to include an argument with the URL such that the argument is operated upon by the object identified by the URL (in this case the address Server) (RFC1630, page 7, Query Strings). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Tso and modify it as indicated by RFC1630 such that the method further comprises selecting said information with said means for accessing the internet by using said identifier as an argument to said URL when accessing the address server. One would be motivated to have this as it can be easily and flexibly incorporated with existing protocols used in relation to the Internet (Page 3, URLs and Page 7, Query Strings).

8. With respect to Claim 2, Tso in view of RFC1630 teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches wherein said act of providing said information comprises using said derived address data at said address server for accessing said information, said information provided from said information server to said mobile station via said address server (Col. 24 lines 60-66 of Tso).

9. With respect to Claim 3, Tso in view of RFC1630 teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches wherein said act of providing said information comprises: transmitting said derived address data to said mobile station; and using said derived address data at mobile station for accessing said information server, said information being provided from said information server directly to said mobile station (Col. 25 lines 20-24 of Tso)

10. With respect to Claim 4, Tso in view of RFC1630 teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches wherein said accessing act comprises attaching said identifier as an argument to a mobile station prestored URL designating said address server (Col. 15 lines 19-27 of Tso, RFC1630, page 7, Query Strings - The examiner

notes that the URL or any location identifier for the address server would be need to present on the mobile station before the identifier could be sent as part of the request noted in Col. 15 lines 19-27 and is therefore 'prestored').

11. With respect to Claim 5, Tso in view of RFC1630 teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches monitoring, at said address server, said information at said information server (Col. 13 lines 35-58 of Tso); and performing said act of transmitting said identifier to said mobile station for notifying mobile station of a change in said information at said information server (Col. 13 lines 59-64 of Tso).

12. With respect to Claim 6, Tso in view of RFC1630 teaches all the limitations of Claim 5 and further teaches wherein said monitoring act comprises accepting push data transfers from said information server storing said information (Col. 6 line 64 - Col. 7 line 9 of Tso).

13. With respect to Claim 7, Tso in view of RFC1630 teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches wherein said communication network is a GSM network and said message based service is a mobile data service provided by said GSM network (Col. 3 line 49 - Col. 4 line 3 of Tso).

14. With respect to Claim 8, Tso in view of RFC1630 teaches all the limitations of Claim 7 and further teaches wherein said mobile data service is either SMS or USSD service (Col. 3 lines 49-54 of Tso).

15. With respect to Claim 9, Tso teaches an arrangement at a server for providing access to information stored at an information server (Col. 5 lines 31-53) and being retrievable using the Internet (Col. 2 lines 1-6), the arrangement comprising means for

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storing address data specifying the location of said information and for storing an identifier which is associated with said address data (Col. 6 lines 5-20); means for transmitting said identifier in a message to a mobile station using a short message based service provided by a mobile communication network (Col. 11 lines 20-27), and access means for, during an Internet session with said mobile station (Col. 15 lines 19-27), receiving said identifier transmitted from the mobile station and deriving the address data associated with said identifier (Col. 8 lines 48-53), wherein said derived address data identifies said information which should be transferred to said mobile station by way of an Internet protocol over a data communication bearer service provided by said mobile communication network (Col. 8 lines 58-64 and Col. 24 lines 60-66). Tso does not explicitly disclose using the identifier as an argument in a URL. However, the basic syntax of a URL includes the ability to include an argument with a URL such that the argument is operated upon by the object identified by the URL (in this case the server) (RFC1630, page 7, Query Strings). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Tso and modify it as indicated by RFC1630 such that the method further comprises receiving said identifier as an argument in a URL transmitted from the mobile station and deriving the address data associated with said identifier. One would be motivated to have this as it can be easily and flexibly incorporated with existing protocols used in relation to the Internet (Page 3, URLs and Page 7, Query Strings).

16. With respect to Claim 10, Tso in view of RFC1630 teaches all the limitations of Claim 9 and further teaches said access means are arranged to: use said derived

address data for accessing said information server; and to transfer said information from said information server to said mobile station using said Internet protocol (Col. 24 lines 60-66 of Tso).

17. With respect to Claim 11, Tso in view of RFC1630 teaches all the limitations of Claim 9 and further teaches wherein said access means are arranged to: transfer said derived address data to said mobile station (Col. 25 lines 20-24 of Tso).

18. With respect to Claim 12, Tso teaches an arrangement at a mobile station (Col. 4 lines 54-64) for accessing information stored (Col. 5 lines 31-53) at an information server and being retrievable using the Internet (Col. 2 lines 1-6), the arrangement comprising; means for receiving from an address server an identifier (Col. 8 lines 48-58) being transferred in a message of a short message based service provided by a mobile communication network (Col. 11 lines 20-27 and Col. 3 lines 49-55); and access means for associating said received identifier with a URL designating said address server (The examiner notes a URL would be used to access a resource, such as the address server, on the internet as in Col. 15 lines 19-27), accessing said address server, by means of the URL, using an Internet protocol over a data communication bearer service provided by the mobile communication network (Col. 15 lines 19-27), and for receiving said information over said Internet protocol and said data communication bearer service (Col. 24 lines 60-67). Tso does not explicitly disclose using the identifier as an argument in a URL designating said address server. However, the basic syntax of a URL includes the ability to include an argument with the URL such that the argument is operated upon by the object identified by the URL (in this case the address Server)

(RFC1630, page 7, Query Strings). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Tso and modify it as indicated by RFC1630 such that the method further comprises access means for attaching said received identifier as an argument in a URL designating said address server. One would be motivated to have this as it can be easily and flexibly incorporated with existing protocols used in relation to the Internet (Page 3, URLs and Page 7, Query Strings).

19. With respect to Claim 13, Tso in view of RFC1630 teaches all the limitations of Claim 12 and further teaches wherein said access means are provided to attach said identifier as an argument to a mobile station prestored URL designating said address server (Col. 15 lines 19-27 of Tso, RFC1630, page 7, Query Strings - The examiner notes that the URL or any location identifier for the address server would be need to present on the mobile station before the identifier could be sent as part of the request noted in Col. 15 lines 19-27 and is therefore 'prestored').

20. With respect to Claim 14, Tso in view of RFC1630 teaches all the limitations of Claim 12 and further teaches wherein access means are provided to receive, from said address server; address data associated with said identifier and specifying the location of said information (Col. 24 lines 60-63 of Tso), and to use said address data for accessing said information (Col. 25 lines 20-24 of Tso).

Conclusion


21. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

22. U.S. Patent 6,138,158 by Boyle et al. "Method and system for pushing and pulling data using wideband and narrowband transport system" October 24, 2000. Discloses notification system to aid mobile users in accessing web content of interest. Does not seem to send an 'identifier' as the URL(s) are included in the notification.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Lazaro whose telephone number is 703-305-4868. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on 703-308-6662. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


David Lazaro
July 21, 2004


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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER